

REMARKS

The disclosure stands objected to because of the recitation of the phrase " $l_3 + 3$ " on page 11, line 8. Page 11, line 8 of Applicant's version of the disclosure, does not appear to contain any such phrase, although, lines 1 and 24 of page 11 each contain this phrase. It is presumed that the Examiner is objecting to the occurrence of this phrase on line 24 of page 11 (the corresponding paragraph begins with "For example at an instant t,..."). Accordingly, this occurrence of the phrase " $l_3 + 3$ " has been amended to -- $l_3 + 2$ --, as suggested in the Office Action. Therefore, withdrawal of this objection is respectfully requested.

Claims 1 through 13 remain rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1 and 10 of US Patent 6,201,519 to Chevet, *et al.* (the '519 patent) in view of US Patent 6,424,325 to Van Dijk. In support thereof, the examiner states:

"Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because independent claim 1 in [the] application have correspondence in wording to claims 1, 4 and 10 in the U.S. Patent No. 6,201,519B1, except for the limitation regarding the sum of the weights of these bits remaining identical from one control word to the other (See in Application page 24, Lines 17-18) and common knowledge in prior art that the sum of the weight factors associated with those sub field periods determining the luminance (See column 1, lines 26-27 in Dijk reference)."

In response to Applicant's previous arguments, the examiner states:

"Applicant's arguments filed 10.06.03 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

On page 4, 2nd paragraph Applicant's stated that Chevet et al. does not disclose nor suggest the use of different coding of the column control words is performing depending on whether the word relates to an even or odd line, as recited in independent claim 1 of proposed invention. However, this limitation is addressed in Chevet et al., claim 1: "coding the gray levels relating to an item of information regarding the luminance of two cells situated in same column and in two adjacent lines as a second control word and a third control word corresponding to specific values" and in claim 4, describing the coding of the gray levels in two (odd and even) adjacent lines.

In the same paragraph, the Applicant's stated: "In contrast, one ordinary skill in the art would be instructed by Chevet to apply the same weight of bit in a column control word for all column control words". However, this is true only for a first control word corresponding to a common value (See claim 1 in Chevet et [b]al. and specification of claimed invention), not for a second and third control words (See claim 1 in Chevet et al. reference and specification of the claimed invention)."

Applicant respectfully maintains the traversal of this rejection because the invention of claims 1-13 of the instant application is not an obvious variation of the invention recited in claims 1 and 10 of the '519 patent. As underscored in Applicant's previous arguments, claims 1-13 each recite an addressing method wherein:

"...a different coding of the column control words is performed depending on whether the word relates to an even or odd line, this difference consisting in the fact that at least m successive bits of specified ranks, m being between 2 and n, have different weights from one control word to the other... ."

The invention recited in claims 1 and 10 of the '519 patent relate to a different addressing method that involves bit line repeat processing. More specifically, claims 1 and 10 of the '519 patent call for coding grey levels NG1

and NG2 relating to two adjacent cells belonging to the same column and to two successive lines l and $l + 1$ as a first control word corresponding to a common value VC, and as second and third control words corresponding to specific values VS1 and VS2, such that $NG1 = VS1 + VC$ and $NG2 = VS2 + VC$. The bits of the first control word on the column inputs are transmitted by simultaneously addressing the two lines l and $l + 1$. Hence, the invention recited in claims 1 and 10 of the '519 patent does not employ different coding of the column control words for odd lines and even lines, as recited in claim 1.

The specification (page 14, lines 29-31) of the present application discusses a method for separating the information between a common value and specific values (the invention recited in claims 1 and 10 of the '519 patent) and teaches that this method can be combined with the method of the instant application. However, the invention recited in claims 1 and 10 of the '519 patent is not the same or an obvious variation of the invention recited in claims 1-13 of the instant application and the differences between the two inventions are discussed further on in the instant application's specification.

More specifically, the specification (pages 14-20) of the instant application explains the method for separating the information between a common value and specific values by a frame comprising 16 sub-scans with the following weights:

1, 2, 4, 6, 5, 10, 15, 12, 20, 19, 23, 27, 31, 36, 35

The sub-scans having the weights 5, 10, 20, 35 are sub-scans for specific values. The sub-scans having the weights 1, 2, 4, 6, 15, 12, 19, 23, 27, 31, 36 are sub-scans for values common to 2 adjacent lines (l and $l + 1$). The column control words of line l and

line $l + 1$ are all coded with the 16 sub-scans. Consequently, all the column control words are coded with the same group of sub-scans.

If the method of the instant application is combined with the method of the '519 patent, as illustrated by pages 17-19 of the instant application's specification, the first 4 sub-scans (1, 2, 4, 6) are always common to the 2 adjacent lines. Sub-scans 5 and 10 and also 20, 35 are for their part always specific to lines l and $l + 1$ (hence, there are always 2 different items of information for these sub-scans). For the next 3 sub-scans (9, 15, 12) 2 cases are possible: they are common to the 2 lines (and one then reverts to the 16 sub-scan addressing) or they are partially specific (13, 14 or 15 sub-scan addressing). The weights of the column control words coded on 13 bits are:

- for an even line 1, 2, 4, 6, 5, 10, 24, 12, 20, 42, 58, 36, 35
- for an odd line 1, 2, 4, 6, 5, 10, 9, 27, 20, 19, 50, 67, 35

Consequently, according to the present invention, a different coding of the column control words is performed depending on whether the word relates to an even or odd line, and as recited in claim 1 of the instant application, the difference consists in the fact that at least m successive bits of specified ranks, m being between 2 and n, have different weights from one control word to the other and the sum of the weights of these bits remains identical from one control word to the other. The invention recited in claims 1 and 10 of the '519 patent in view of Van Dijk do not disclose, teach, or suggest this feature of claim 1.

In the '519 patent, it is possible to use two different codes for coding the same video information on 2 adjacent lines. For example, the video level 14 can be coded with the above group of sub-scans in the following manner:

14	=	4 + 10	(0010001000000000)
	or	2 + 12	(0100000100000000)
	or	5 + 9	(0001010000000000)
	or	1 + 4 + 9	(1010010000000000)

However, the difference is not that at least m successive bits of specified ranks, m being between 2 and n, have different weights from one column control word to the other. In these 4 column control words, each bit of a specified rank has the same weight. This, however, is not the case for all the bits in of the claimed invention of the instant application.

In addition to not arriving at the instant invention of claims 1-13, no motivation exists for modifying the invention of claims 1 and 10 of the '519 patent with the specific teachings relied upon by the Examiner in Van Dijk

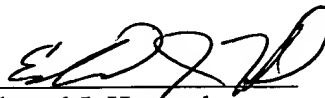
For at least these reasons, the invention of claims 1-13 is patentable over claims 1 and 10 of the '519 patent in view of Van Dijk. Accordingly, withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

Favorable reconsideration of this application is respectfully requested as it is believed that all outstanding issues have been addressed herein and, further, that claims 1-13 are in condition for allowance, early notification of which is earnestly solicited. Should there be any questions or matters whose resolution may be advanced by a telephone call, the examiner is cordially invited to contact applicants' undersigned attorney at his number listed below.

No fees are due as a result of this communication. The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge payment of any additional filing fees required under 37 CFR 1.16 and any patent application processing fees under 37 CFR 1.17, which are associated with this communication, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 50-2061.

Respectfully submitted,

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